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Lesson #

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- 3 Communist Leader MAO Tse-tung.
- 4 What kind of persons are eligible to join the Party?
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First Lesson - What is the Chinese Communist Party?

The Chinese Communist Party is a political party of the Chinese proletarians. Its final aim is to accomplish proletarian revolution and to establish a communist society. What is proletarian? Proletarian is laborers' class. Because laborers do not own land, houses, nor working tools, they are forced to work for the capitalists and are thereby oppressed by them. They are people without any properties. The Communist Party is organized by the most intelligent and socially-conscious group of persons among the laborers. The Chinese Communist Party was founded in 1911. It has twenty four years of history to date. This party has gone through three great revolutionary movements during these twenty four years, namely: Peifa (北伐) (the Northern Expeditionary), land revolution, and war against Japan.

Second Lesson - What does the Communist Party do?

The Chinese Communist Party is the most revolutionary party working for the Chinese revolution. Whom are we working for? There are two big enemies to Chinese laborers and industrial workers. The first one is the foreign devils who are taking advantage of us and drinking our blood in China. The second one is the feudal influence; that is, the landlords' oppressing poor people by heavy land taxation and usury. Anti-imperialism and anti-feudalism are of major importance in the Chinese revolution. After the Manchurian Incident of 1931, Japan wanted to monopolize China. The Chinese people united together to fight the Japanese. At that time, the essential duty of the Chinese Communist Party was to save the nation by fighting Japan. After the war, we are going to establish a republic of new democratic doctrines. In this republic, everyone will be equal, will have the right of speech, will have enough to eat and enough to wear. Then and only then, will China be completely independent, bearing no insult of any foreign devils. Everyone is to be well off. Each member of the Chinese Communist Party should struggle for the establishment of this free, fortunate, and independent republic without any fear of sacrifice.

Third Lesson - Communist Leader MAO Tse-tung

Comrade MAO Tse-tung (毛澤東) was born in Hsiangt'an (182-51, 27-54), Hunan province. He is 53 years of age, and was one of the promoters of the Chinese Communist Party. The party, under his leadership, has emerged victoriously through its struggles. After the war against the Japanese started, under his direction the Eighth Route Army and New Fourth Army, consisting of hundreds of thousands of troops, were founded. Numerous strongholds in north and central China were established, great numbers of new members were gained, and all united to fight the Japanese for over six years. At present, the Chinese Communist Party is a big national Bolshevik party with political power and an army. Comrade MAO is not only the leader of the Chinese Communist Party; he is also a well-known politician of the world. Even our enemy, the Japanese, have recognized his capabilities.

Fourth Lesson - What kind of persons are eligible to join the Party?

Since the Party is of the workers' class, we should attract workers and the best members of employed farmers to join our party. Progressive members of other classes, such as farmers (rich farmers excluded), workers of small hand industries, and office staffs. Educated people may be asked to join the party if they are decisive and brave, would struggle to the end and sacrifice everything for the benefit of the workers, and will follow the rules of the party. On this subject Comrade Lenin said, "All those who recognize our platform, pay their party fees, and join in one of our factional organizations can be a member of our party."

Fifth Lesson - Capitalists, merchants, landlords, and rich farmers are not allowed to join the party.

People belonging to classes different from ours cannot be allowed to join our party. These people are those whose interests conflict with ours, such as capitalists, merchants, landlords, and rich farmers. Originally these people could not be members

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of the Communist Party, but they will try to get in for their own benefit. Under certain conditions they may sneak into the party. To keep the party clear, we will not ask them to join the party. However, in some cases we may make exceptions. For instance, there is a rich farmer who is a small capitalist. He realizes all, and wants to abandon the benefits of his class to attend the revolution. He ~~want~~ very sincere, and produces definite results after a long period of observation. He may then be admitted to the party. Such a man is very rare. In most cases, landlords and rich farmers who wish to join the party are opportunists. Therefore we do not allow those people to join in the party. Rascals and hoboes who do not turn over a new leaf will ~~be asked~~ to join. These types of people shake very easily and are not reliable.

#### Sixth Lesson - The motive for joining the party.

The motive of Communist members in joining the party should be to struggle to the end, with out any fear of sacrifice, for the benefits of the proletarians. Only this motive is right. But ~~we~~ often discover that the motive of getting in the party of some members is not this, especially in areas behind the enemy. It is because the Communist Party is not in power behind the enemy. Therefore some opportunists get in. They join in the party not for revolution, but for promotion and money, for relying on our power, or to pay less taxes. These opportunists ~~will~~ eventually be discovered and kicked out. There are some people who have strong national feeling. They join the party merely because it fights the Japanese. They do not know that there are still greater aims in our party. These people should be educated.

#### Seventh Lesson - How to introduce new members to the Party.

To introduce new members is the common duty of every member. There are certain procedures when introducing new members. When introducing new members to join the party, those who introduce them must fill an introducing list and report all information on new members to the chief of the "small group" and "small group meeting". If agreed by "the small group" and branch department, new members are required to fill a document ~~for~~ joining the party. After the discussion and approval by the branch department, new members will be allowed to get in by the sanction of the metropolitan commissioner or zonal commissioner corresponding to the metropolitan commissioner.

#### Eighth Lesson - New members must be recommended by how many members?

- a. A worker should be introduced by one regular member and must be approved by the "productive branch department".
- b. Farmers, workers of small industries, educated people, and low ranking staff members in organizations not connected with our party must be introduced to two regular members.
- c. High ranking staff members in all classes of organizations must be introduced by three regular members.
- d. These formerly belonging to other parties must be introduced by three members who have been in our party more than two years. If he is only a general member in another party, he should be ~~sanctioned~~ by the provincial commissioner (or zonal commissioner). If he is in charge of another party, he should be ~~sanctioned~~ by the central committee of our party.

#### Ninth Lesson - Other matters to be attended to when recommending new members.

- a. Candidate members cannot introduce new members. If candidate members desire to introduce new members, they must ask regular members to recommend the new members.
- b. Those who introduce new members should be responsible for them. If the introduction letter is found not true, they must be punished according to the regulation of our party, which includes even dismissal.

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c. Before sanction as a regular member, competent factional offices may give certain tasks to new members in order to observe his degree of understanding the party.

d. In certain special conditions, committees of all classes have the right of attracting or approving new members directly, (but should be sanctioned or approved afterwards by higher authorities, according to the regulations of our party as much as possible.)

#### Tenth Lesson - Ceremonies when joining the party.

New members when joining the party, must go through certain rites which are as follows:

a. When new members attend branch department meetings or small group meetings for the first time, the rite should be made at the first term of the program of conference at that meeting with the attending of high officials.

b. New members are sworn in with the following sentences:

- (1) I shall fight for the proletarians throughout my whole life.
- (2) Benefits of the party are above all else.
- (3) Obey regulations of the party.
- (4) Work for the party eternally without fear of difficulty.
- (5) I should be the model of the masses.
- (6) Maintain secrecy of the party.
- (7) Have faith in members of the party.
- (8) Never go against the party no matter how difficult it may be.

c. Chief of branch department or small group make greeting speech to the new members and explain simply the necessary responsibility of rules to be obeyed by the members of Communist Party, etc.  
The essential meaning of these rites is to educate the new members and is not like idolatrous religious rites.

#### Eleventh Lesson - What is meant by the 'waiting period'.

There is a waiting period besides the strict procedures of getting in the party when calling new members. During this waiting period, party commissioner educates new member in his tasks, makes him understand the platform, policy, duties and regulations of the party, and the principles of party organization. Whether he can be transformed to regular membership or not depends upon his endeavor in working and expression to the party.

#### Twelfth Lesson - What are the differences between a regular party member and a member in the waiting period?

Generally speaking, candidate members do not attend secret meeting in the party, do not read any secret documents of the party, do not take leadership in party work, have only the right of speech, but no right of decision, no electoral right in branch department meetings and small group meetings, cannot introduce new members themselves (they must transmit new members to regular members for introduction; but they share the same responsibilities as regular members).

#### Thirteenth Lesson-- How is the length of the "waiting period" determined?

Workers and employed farmers do not have to go through the candidate waiting period. That is because their thoughts, ideas, and actions are similar to that of the Communist Party; therefore they can be regular members without the candidate waiting period.

One month of candidate-waiting-period for ~~people in small~~ workers of small hand industries.

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Three months of candidate-waiting-period for revolutionary educated people, middle farmers, and low ranking staffs.

The candidate-waiting-period of those people from other classes or from other parties must be determined by leading authorities of the party according to their different conditions. The period however, should be at least more than six months.

The candidate-waiting-period can be shortened if new members work hard, and their thoughts, ideas, actions, and lives are all very good after discussion by the branch department and approval by higher authorities. But if the candidate-waiting-period is over, while their work, thoughts, ideas, and actions are still below standard, the candidate-waiting-period may be prolonged or ~~the candidate may not~~ be admitted at all.

Fourteenth Lesson - How to become a model member (1).

- a. Be sincere to the party and endeavor to work for the party. Sacrifice individual interests to the benefits of the party. Decide to sacrifice everything of your own for the party, proletarians, and therefore for the emancipation of the people.
- b. Obey the orders and regulations of the party strictly by yourself.
  - (1) Obey the decisions and resolutions of the party.
  - (2) Exercise the decisions and indications of the party through practical work and fighting.
  - (3) No political agreements can be made with other parties without the sanction of responsible authorities of the party. All speeches, talks, and works of literature concerning political principles must be censored by the party. Without the permission of responsible authorities of the party, members have no right to publish articles condemning the party in public periodicals.
  - (4) Members are not allowed to disclose the secrets of the party, otherwise they will be punished or discharged from the party.
- c. Be faithful and frank to the party. Do not be hypocritical to the party.

Fifteenth Lesson - How to become a model member (2).

As the party is to lead the people, the actions of our members are often used as basis to estimate our party. Thus, the actions of each member must have a good influence upon the people. At the present time our party must do the following:

- a. Each member should insist on struggling for the benefits of the party and proletarians, and for the benefits of the people, never to be shaken by or succumb to force of temptation of private interests.

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- c. Be honest when working in the party. Exercise the will of the party and be responsible for everything you do.
- d. Be a protector and leader of peoples' interests when you are working among the people.
- e. Be laborious, responsible, and obedient in daily routine. Have the character of democracy. Do everything (strengthen the column /troops/, mobilize people to deliver "saving-nation foodstuffs") before the people but do not stay away from the people. It is not enough to be an individual model member. Those who do not stand at post while others do, who do not pay taxation while others do, who do not do the hard tasks while others do, who do not do the hard tasks while others do, and who do everything which is profitable to themselves only, are not considered Communists.

Sixteenth Lesson - How to become a model member (3)

To study the theories of the party, that is, the theories of revolution, in order to make progress in working, to surmount crisis and obtain final victory. To avoid going astray under changing circumstances.

- a. You must learn the doctrines of Marx and Lenin to be a capable Communist.
- b. Learn the political situation and present conditions. Discuss political problems in ordinary branch department meetings.
- c. Each member must have the knowledge of working for the people, a united front, and military affairs. He can thus proceed with ease in his work.
- d. Raise up the level of your political knowledge through the studying measures of Life-Studying Group, Training Class, Paper-Reading Group, Paper-Hearing Group, Discussion Assembly, and Self-Studying Assembly in the branch department.
- e. Comrades who cannot read must learn to recognize characters. Even by recognizing two or three characters daily, you will be able to read after a long time of studying. Some old comrades and former comrades will think that they are too old to study. That is not right.

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Seventeenth Lesson - How to become a model member (4).

The capitalists and feudal landlords have no morals. The Communist Party has its own real morals: to dedicate one's own paramount sincerity and the spirit of sacrificing gallantly to the emancipation of Chinese people, to the emancipation of proletarians, and to the party. These form the fundamental nature of a Communist and the morals of the Communist Party.

Each member must sacrifice his own private interests to the benefits of the party. He must consider the benefits of workers and of the emancipation of Chinese people as his own private interests. To settle problems with a selfish viewpoint, is very bad behavior for a Communist. Some members have improper sexual relations. They must be considered just as low as landlords and capitalists.

Each member, when captured or detained, must have the Bolshevik spirit. He must resist severe tortures and any form of temptation of the enemy with unflinching spirit of sacrificing gallantry. He must not disclose the secrets of the party or the army of the party, till his very death. This is the morality of a Communist when arrested. This is a great revolutionary spirit which every revolutionary should take as his eternal model. During the past, some "Communists" have failed when captured by our enemies. Afterwards they expressed their regret and asked to come back and participate. Though the party is so glad to see them come back and participate in revolutionary work again, they will never be allowed to rejoin the party.

Eighteenth Lesson - How to become a model member (5).

Communist Party members are the pioneers of workers class. Labor is the original character of workers class. Only those of the oppressive class and rascal proletarians do not work. But there are some members who were very good and laborious people, yet they do not work any more after joining the party because they think that they have participated in the revolution. This conception of not working any more after one becomes a member of the party is absolutely wrong. Nowadays, we participate in production not only for ourselves but also for the nation and the party. If no member of the party works, the Japanese need not fight. We would die of starvation.

Nineteenth Lesson - The basic unit (1)

As the branch department is the basic organization which maintains contact directly with the people, all the policies and doctrines of the party must be known to the branch departments. The party must rely on branch departments to proceed continuously with the tasks of propaganda and organization among the people. Branch departments can unite and lead the people to protect the policies and doctrines of the party and fight for the revolution.

As branch departments are the cell of uniting people and organizing them and the fortress of fighting, the party must rely on them to attract and educate new members, to distribute propaganda printings, to educate the people, to guide the workers of the party and people, and to organize the power of the party. Therefore, the branch department is the basic unit of the party.

Twentieth Lesson - The basic unit (2).

Generally speaking, branch departments should be organized in accordance with productive units or administrations, such as plants, railroads, steamships, military camps, shops, schools, governmental offices and villages. Those members who do not belong to any of these units should be organized according to the regions where they are living. This is to make branch departments the center of leading productive masses and the fortress of productive units.

Branch departments, organized according only to regions where members are living - but not according to productive units as in the Social Democratic Party (社会民主党);

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are not able to lead proletarians to fight. They are only tools in the competition for political votes.

Branch departments in plants and factories are the fortresses of workers. Since our party is the pioneer party of workers, we must first establish branch departments in plants and factories.

Branch departments in villages must be organized in accordance with the village political standpoint.

Branch departments in the army (Eighth Route Army, New Fourth Army and Partisans) should be organized with the company (連) as the unit. This is to make our branch departments as fortresses of our party in these armies.

#### Twenty-First Lesson - The basic unit (3)

Whenever there are more than three members in a productive unit, a branch department may be organized. Under a large branch department, small groups may be established according to the differences of work or region. If there are only one or two members in a unit, these members may be annexed to the nearest branch department. In a city, to concentrate the people to fight, branch departments may be organized with streets and roads as units. When organization is primarily developed in the villages, it is not suitable to establish a complete branch department with less than ten members. It is better to establish small groups of branch departments and elect a member as the chief of this small group and a secretary. When there are more members, elect a secretary and a vice-secretary of the branch department. After a length of time, when members increase and the work develops, then a complete branch department may be organized, with the following five officers: secretary, propaganda, organization, political, and military affairs.

#### Twenty-Second Lesson - The basic unit (4)

The leading authorities of a branch department are carefully elected from the members assembly or delegate assembly of a branch department. If circumstances prevent the use of this democratic election, then high authorities may appoint comrades with working ability and faith in the branch department as commissioner of the branch department or staffs to be responsible in leading the work of branch department. In difficult circumstances or in branch department just founded, commissioners may be appointed by the high authorities.

The number of commissioners in the branch department is determined according to the number of members, the work, and the necessity of working. Generally speaking, there are three or five commissioners bearing the portfolios of secretary, organization, propaganda, political and military affairs. Branch departments with members of not over five have only a secretary.

#### Twenty-Third Lesson - The basic unit (5)

The division of work of the commissioners in the branch department will probably be as follows:

The responsibility of the secretary of the branch department is to understand completely local conditions, and to lead the commissioner or staffs to plan, inspect, and decide the points and measures of the whole work according to the direction of high authorities. He is to hold commissioners' conferences at appropriate times, keep contact with high authorities and report the work of the branch department, and deliver the instructions of high authorities. But it is not to say that the work will be done by the secretary himself. He must divide the work among the other commissioners as well. Every commissioner must obey the decision of the commissioners' confab.

Commissioner of organization must register, investigate and organize members. He must urge small groups to hold meetings, to boost and inspect the work of every small group, to summon the chiefs small groups in the union assembly, to understand well the conditions of branch departments and every member, to pay attention to the training of their party conception, rectify their errors, inspect their working ability, distribute and adjust their work, receive factional fees, exercise regulations,

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and lead the whole party to keep contact with popular organizations.

The responsibility of propaganda commissioner is to educate the members, assist them to understand the documents of the party, and to distribute paper, periodicals, and propaganda printings to people outside of the party.

The commissioner of military affairs shall be in charge of the army unit of the village and do counter intelligence work.

The task of the commissioner of political affairs is to put in practice the doctrines and decisions of the party in the villages.

#### Twenty-Fourth Lesson - The basic unit (6)

First of all to unite and lead the masses to fight for the doctrine of the party. To do that, the branch department must first befriend ~~intimately~~ the masses around them. It must understand the circumstances of the masses, listen to the ideas of the masses, to lead the masses concerning politics and daily economy with plans and organizations, explain the doctrine of the party properly and intentionally among the masses, make the influence of the party felt and to educate them with communistic spirit. Make the masses believe that all the slogans and doctrines of the party are intended for them and that they must fight under the leadership of the party to realize these doctrines and slogans.

Secondly, to attract new members. When attracting new members, care must be taken continuously. Especially when faith in party is so high at present. Branch departments must be careful. Great attention must be paid to the spies and members of other classes getting in our party. These evil members must be cleared out in order to keep our party strong.

The party is not a group of relatives and friends. People not agreeing with the policies of the party are not allowed to join. Branch department, on attracting new members, must first educate old members to find people suitable to join the party, then keep contact with them, and try to understand them. Moreover, they must be observed through tasks and talks. If these people agree with the policies they may be considered for joining the party.

#### Twenty-Fifth Lesson - The basic unit (7)

Thirdly, to educate new members. Branch departments must educate new members with plans continuously. Make them understand what the Communist Party is, what Communism, is, how to be a Communist, how to establish the party, and how to obey the regulations of the party. Assist the members to read documents and papers, and urge them to study in order to elevate their intelligence. The members must be educated by practical work. Old members in branch departments must bear the responsibility of educating new members. (Thought training should be given.)

Branch departments must educate members to lead the masses by using the policy of the party exactly. Branch department must be the fundamental school of educating and training members.

Fourthly to lead the work of government, army and people. In the anti-Japan strongholds behind our enemy, the duty of branch departments is not only to unite and lead the masses, but also to organize and unite battle lines to fight against the Japanese.

#### Twenty-Sixth Lesson - How to be a small group leader.

- a. To understand clearly the present circumstances of your small group, family conditions of each member, the thought, ability and character of everyone, their relatives and friends and their work record.
- b. To call an assembly of this group, to inform the plans and ideas of working.
- c. To understand and put to practice the working plans and works decided upon by the branch department and this group.

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- d. To lead all members to accomplish all the works, especially the central works, determined in the working plan of this period.
- e. To distribute the work definitely.
- f. To inspect works through the form of assembly or individual talking.
- g. Hold the positive members of this group and encourage them to work. This is to encourage the whole group by their model actions.
- h. The chief of small group must be the model. He must be laborious, diligent, obedient and responsible. He must not do all work by himself, however.

Twenty-Seventh Lesson - What is meant by "self-criticism".

Self-criticism is the weapon to rectify one's own errors and to educate and train himself. It is also an important democratic practice of the party. For instance, when self-criticism is held in the assembly of the small group, each one will admit the merits and demerits of himself or of his working, studying, living and thinking. On one hand, the group as a whole may be criticized; individual members may mutually criticize each other. The comments and suggestions to branch department or high authorities may also be reported in the assembly of small group. That is to say, in the democratic of the party, one must not hide his own errors. He must earnestly rectify them. The attitude of the members towards the party, towards himself, and towards other members are all like that. This comment should proceed from the top to the bottom of the party. That will make the members more progressive.

What should be noticed in self-comment? There are certain rules to be obeyed:

- a. Do not follow your own sentiments and comment upon other people unreasonably.
- b. You must objectively and coolly point out the errors, trace the errors to its sources, and earnestly tell how the errors may be rectified.
- c. Do not disobey the organization principles of the party. That is to say, each member has the right of commenting and suggesting within the limits of the organization and assembly of the party but he must not comment outside of party or the assembly. Because this would ruin the discipline, the democratic concentrative system and the unification of the party. That is not self-criticism, it is liberalism.

Not only comrades of small groups have to self-criticize, all the party is the same. Only to rectify errors at any time can make the party strong.

Twenty-Eighth Lesson - What is meant by 'Majority Rules'?

Democratic concentrative system of majority-rules, lower-rank-obey-higher rank, individual-obey-organization, and the whole-party-obey-the-central-committee. These basic principles are democratic in one respect, and concentrative in another respect.

For instance, majority-rules does not mean that a comrade in the minority is not allowed to express his own ideas. Each comrade can speak freely when discussing some problems, but which ever way this problem is settled by the majority, all must obey it unconditionally.

Lower-rank-obey-higher-rank is not to obey blindly. If the lower rank does not agree with the order of the higher rank, a suggestion may be made. But before any

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Individuals-obey-organization and member-obeys-the-party are absolute. But, members may suggest to the party. For instance, when the party distributes work among members, one may make suggestions if he feels that he is not suitable for the kind of work he is ordered to do. But after a decision by the party, you must obey it unconditionally. All-the-party-obeys-the-central-committee is also democratic concentrative system.

The application of democratic concentrative system is considerably difficult. These are only a few points.

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